UNITED NATIONS

E/NL.1990/4-8
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ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

PROMULGATED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

In accordance with the relevant articles of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following legislative texts.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Communicated by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

(a) Some editing of texts may be done by the Secretariat in the interest of clarity. In this connection, words in square brackets [ ] have been added or changed by the Secretariat.

(b) Only passages directly relevant to the control of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances have been reproduced in this document. Non-relevant parts of laws and regulations have been deleted by the Secretariat; such deletions are indicated by [...].

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E/NL.1990/4

Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics of 25 April 1974

Explanation on the procedure for the application of article 10

Article 10 of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 25 April 1974 "On the intensification of the drive against narcotics addiction" provides that the consumption of narcotic drugs without a physician's prescription shall result in an administratively imposed fine in an amount of from 50 to 100 roubles.

The fine is imposed by the head of the police (militia) department or his deputy. Parents or the persons taking their place are liable for the consumption by minors in their charge of narcotic drugs without a physician's prescription in accordance with the regulations regarding the commissions on the affairs of minors. District and municipal commissions on the affairs of minors may, for the consumption by minors of narcotic drugs, impose on parents or the persons taking their place a fine in an amount of from 30 to 50 roubles or a public reprimand.

It should be kept in mind, however, that calling a person to administrative responsibility for the consumption of narcotic drugs used in medical practice is justified only if that person cannot produce a physician's prescription confirmed by a corresponding entry in the medical card (clinical history).

The consumption of narcotics not used for therapeutical purposes (hashish, ground poppy heads, raw opium, etc.) must in any case be regarded as non-medical, i.e. illegal, and subject to administrative or criminal liability.

In cases involving the demonstrated use of narcotic drugs without a physician's prescription, a report is prepared containing a reference to the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 25 April 1974 regarding administrative infractions. This report is to be prepared by the duty officer at the office of internal affairs, the operational criminal investigations officer, an official assigned to combating the theft of socialist property and speculation, or the divisional inspector of police.

The fact of the non-medical consumption of narcotics may be confirmed in the following ways:

- A confession by the guilty party, taken down in his own words and confirmed by objective findings (a state of euphoria, the presence of a package containing narcotics, the detection of traces of opium or hashish in the pockets of the subject's clothing, etc.);
- The statements of eyewitnesses or other witnesses;
- A medical examination report (attesting to a state of non-alcoholically induced euphoria, injection puncture marks, etc.);
- An expert's statement regarding the presence of a narcotic in objects taken from the offender (e.g. hashish in a cigarette the offender was smoking, morphine remnants in a syringe or ampoules, etc.);
- An expert's statement regarding the presence in the offender's blood or urine of narcotic traces, and by other incontrovertible evidence confirming the consumption of narcotics without a physician's prescription.

E/NL.1990/5

List of narcotic substances and narcotic medicinal preparations,
As of 1 January 1985

(Official publication)

Note: The narcotic drugs category includes not only the substances and medicinal preparations included in this List, but also such substances and medicinal preparations as may be included in this category by order of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR after this List has been published.

An official interpretation and explanations regarding this subject may be obtained from the Permanent Committee for the Control of Narcotic Drugs under the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR.

SCHEDULE NO. 1

of the list of narcotic substances and narcotic medicinal preparations prohibited for human use and production and not to be included in prescription guides and textbooks

1. Acetorphine
2. Cannabis
3. DET
4. DMHP
5. DMT
6. Ephedron (2-methylamino-1-phenyl-1-propanone)
7. Etorphine
8. Heroin
9. Lysergic acid and its preparations (including lysergine, lysergic acid diethylamide, LSD-25)
10. Mescaline
11. Parahexyl
12. Phencyclidine
13. Psilocine
14. Psilocybine
15. STP, DOM
16. TER, 17.RNR, 18.RSB
17. Tetrahydrocannabinols, all isomers

SCHEDULE NO. 2

of narcotic medicinal preparations

1. Alfentanyl
2. Anadol (excepted from the State Register)
3. Bechterev tablets (excepted from the State Register)
4. "Bisal" tablets (excepted from the State Register)
5. Cocaine hydrochloride
6. Codeine
7. Codeine phosphate
8. Codeine phosphate tablets, 0.015, sugar 0.25 (excepted from the State Register)
9. Codeine tablets 0.015 g
   Sodium hydrocarbonate 0.25 g
   (excepted from the State Register)
10. Codeine tablets, 0.01, 0.015, sugar 0.25 (excepted from the State Register)
11. Codterpine tablets
12. Cough tablets:
    Powdered thermopsis herbs 0.01 g
    Codeine 0.02 g
    Sodium hydrocarbonate 0.2 g
    Powdered licorice root 0.2 g
13. Cough tablets:
    Powdered thermopsis herbs 0.02 g
    Codeine 0.01 g
    Sodium hydrocarbonate 0.2 g
    Powdered licorice root 0.2 g
14. Dextropropoxyphene
15. Dimorphan (excepted from the State Register)
16. Dipidolor (piritramide)
17. Dipidolor solution 15 mg - 2 ml
18. Escodol (excepted from the State Register)
19. Estocin hydrochloride
20. Estocin hydrochloride solution, 2 per cent - 2.0
21. Estocin hydrochloride tablets, 0.05 g, 0.015 g, 0.06 g
22. Ethylmorphine hydrochloride
23. Ethylmorphine hydrochloride tablets, 0.01 g or 0.015 g
24. Hydrocodone phosphate (excepted from the State Register)
25. Lemoran (excepted from the State Register)
26. Mecloqualone
27. Methaqualone
28. Methylphenidate (meridil, ritalin, centedrine)
29. Morphine hydrochloride
30. Morphine hydrochloride solution, 1 and 5 per cent for injections
31. Morphine hydrochloride solution, 1 per cent in syringe tubes
32. Morphine hydrochloride tablets

READY

33. Noxiron
34. Noxiron tablets
35. Omnopon
36. Omnopon, 1 or 2 per cent for injections
37. Opium extract candles (excepted from the State Register)
38. Opium extract, dry (excepted from the State Register)
39. Opium gastric drops (excepted from the State Register)
40. Opium gastric tablets (excepted from the State Register)
41. Opium tablets, 0.01 (excepted from the State Register)
42. Opium, powdered (excepted from the State Register)
43. Opium, simple tincture of (excepted from the State Register)
44. Opium-containing cough tablets for adults (excepted from the State Register)
45. Palfium
46. "Pectol" tablets (excepted from the State Register)
47. Pentazocine (fortral)
48. Pentazocine (fortral) solution, 30 mg - 1 ml
49. Pentazocine (fortral) tablets, 30 mg, 50 mg
50. Pervitine (excepted from the State Register)
51. Phenadon (excepted from the State Register)
52. Phenamine
53. Phenatine (excepted from the State Register)
54. Phencyclidine
55. Phenmetrazine (gratsidin, desopimon)
56. Phenranon
57. Phentanyl
58. Phentanyl solution, 0.005 per cent for injections
59. Promedol
60. Promedol solution, 1 or 2 per cent for injections
61. Promedol solution, 1 or 2 per cent in syringe tubes
62. Promedol tablets, 0.025 g
63. Reazek
64. Sombrevin
65. Sufentanil
66. Thebaine
67. Thekodin (excepted from the State Register)
68. Thekodin solution, 1 or 2 per cent for injections (excepted from the State Register)
69. Thekodin tablets, 0.005 g (excepted from the State Register)
70. Tilidine (valoron)
71. Tilidine (valoron) candles, 75 mg
72. Tilidine (valoron) capsules, 50 mg
73. Tilidine (valoron) drops, 10 ml
74. Tilidine (valoron) solution, 50 mg - 1 ml

SCHEDULE No. 3

of the list of plants and substances categorized as narcotic agents and prohibited for human use

1. Hemp, Southern Chujskaja
   Southern Manchurian
   Indian

2. Hemp pollen. Hemp resin, hashish, anasha, marijuana and hashish oil prepared from any hemp varieties

3. Opium (raw opium, opium extract, and also opium obtained by any other means)

4. Opium poppy (all subspecies and varieties of the Papaver somniferum plant)

5. Poppy straw, obtained from the opium poppy (Papaver somniferum) plant, except for the actual seeds

6. Poppy straw, obtained from poppy plants other than the opium poppy (Papaver somniferum), containing a narcotically active opium alkaloid (morphine, codeine and thebaine), and prepared for sale, use or the manufacture of the narcotic substances

7. Poppy straw concentrate and tincture (koknar), the material arising when the poppy straw has entered into a process for the concentration of is alkaloids

8. Morphine, technical grade

SCHEDULE No. 4

of drugs classified as narcotic drugs under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the Orders of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR No. 523 of 3 July 1968, No. 935 of 13 October 1975, No. 95 of 28 January 1981 and No. 1278 of 14 November 1984

1. Acetorphine
2. Acetyldihydrocodeine
3. Acetylmethadol
4. Alfentanyl
5. Allylprodine
6. Alphacetylmethadol
7. Alphameprodine
8. Alphamethadol
9. Alphaprodine
10. Anileridine
11. Benzethidine
12. Benzylmorphine
13. Betacetylmethadol
14. Betameprodine
15. Betamethadol
16. Betaprodine
17. Bezitramide
18. Cannabis (Indian hemp) and cannabis resin (Indian hemp resin)
19. Clonitazene
20. Coca leaf
21. Cocaine
22. Codeine (3-methylmorphine)
23. Codoxime
24. Desomorphine
25. Dextromoramide
26. Dextropropoxyphene
27. Diampromide
28. Diethylthiambutene
29. Difenoxin
30. Dihydrocodeine
31. Dihydromorphine
32. Dimenoxadol
33. Dimepheptanol
34. Dimethylthiambutene
35. Dioxaphetyl butyrate
36. Diphenoxylate
37. Dipipanone
38. Drotebanol
39. Ecgonine, its esters and derivatives that are convertible to ecgonine and cocaine
40. Ephedron
41. Ethylmethylthiambutene
42. Ethylmorphine
43. Etonitazene
44. Etorphine
45. Etoxeridine
46. Fentanyl
47. Furethidine
48. Heroin
49. Hydrocodone
50. Hydromorphinol
51. Hydromorphone (dihydromorphinone)
52. Hydroxypethidine
53. Isomethadone
54. Ketobemiadone
55. Levomethorphan
56. Levomoramide
57. Levophenacylmorphan
58. Levorphanol
59. Mecloqualone
60. Metazocine
61. Methadone
62. Methadone intermediate
63. Methaqualone
64. Methyldesorphine
65. Methyldihydromorphine
66. Metopon

67. Moramide intermediate
68. Morpheridine
69. Morphine
70. Morphine methobromide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives, including the oxymorphine derivatives, one of which is oxycodeine
71. Morphine oxide
72. Myrophine
73. Nicocodine
74. Nicodicodine
75. Nicomorphine
76. Noracymethadol
77. Norcodeine
78. Norlevorphanol
79. Normethadone
80. Normorphine
81. Norpipanone
82. Opium
83. Oxycodone
84. Oxymorphone
85. Pentazocine (fortral)
86. Pethidine
87. Pethidine intermediate A
88. Pethidine intermediate B
89. Pethidine intermediate C
90. Phenadoxone
91. Phenampromide
92. Phenazocine
93. Phenomorphan
94. Phenoperidine
95. Pholcodine
96. Piminodine
97. Piritramide
98. Poppy straw concentrate (the material arising when poppy straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids, when such material is made available in trade)
99. Proheptazine
100. Properidine
101. Propiram
102. Racemethorphan
103. Racemoramide
104. Racemorphan
105. Sufentanil
106. Thebacone (acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldimethylodihydrothebaine)
107. Thebaine
108. Tilidine (valoron)
109. Trimeperidine
110. The esters and ethers, unless appearing in another Schedule, of the drugs in this Schedule whenever the existence of such esters and ethers is possible
111. The isomers, unless specifically excepted, of the drugs in this Schedule whenever the existence of such isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation
112. The salts of the drugs listed in this Schedule, including the salts of esters, ethers and isomers, as provided above, whenever the existence of such salts is possible
113. The salts of the drugs listed in this Schedule, including the salts of the isomers, as provided above, whenever the existence of such salts is possible

E/NL.1990/6

Conclusion and recommendations of 14 November 1986 of the
Permanent Committee for the Control of Narcotic Drugs
under the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR

Definition of Large Amounts in Respect of the Following Narcotic
Substances Detected in Unlawful Possession or Traffic

1. Pollen, resin, hashish, anasha, marijuana, cannabis and other preparations obtained from various hemp (cannabis plant) varieties (expressed in terms of the delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol content in the entire confiscated quantity) 10 g

Marijuana (the dried flowering tops and leaves of the upper part of different varieties of the pistillate hemp plant) 500 g

Hashish and anasha (specially prepared mixture of the pollen from the flowering tops of the female plant or of the dust remaining after the processing of various hemp varieties - tablets, pills, press cakes, pastes and powders 300 g

Resin and pollen 100 g

2. Raw opium 50 g

3. Straw, straw concentrate and tincture ("koknar") and other home-made preparations from various poppy varieties with a morphine content in the entire confiscated quantity of more than 5 g

Or:

Poppy straw (poppy buds and stalks as such or else ground or pressed) 2 kg

4. Morphine (base and salts) 2.5 g

5. Codeine (base and salts) 10 g

6. Amphetamine (phenamine) 3 g

7. Cocaine (base and salts) 1 g

8. Promedol 3 g

9. Omnopon 3 g

10. Noxiron 25 g

Because of their particular danger to health and the specific nature of the ways in which they are obtained, any amounts of the substances listed below, and of preparations based on them, must be regarded as large amounts:

1. Heroin
2. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and its derivatives
3 Mescaline
4. Psilocine
5. Psilocybine
6. Hashish oil
7. Phencyclidine
8. Amphetamine derivatives
9. Ephedron

Description of negligible amounts of narcotic substances

(Cleared with the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the USSR and the Supreme Court of the USSR and prepared by the Department for the Study of the Molecular Mechanisms of Narcotics Addiction of the Pirogov Second Moscow Order-of-Lenin State Medical Institute of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR)

1. Hashish 0.5 g
2. Morphine (powder, tablets and ampoules) 0.03 g
3. Codeine 0.22 g
4. Remamine, amphetamine 0.05 g
5. Omnopon (ampoules and powder) 0.03 g
6. Noxiron (tablets) 0.75 g

7.	Cocaine (solution and powder)	0.03 g
8.	Promedol (ampoules, powder and tablets)	0.06 g
9.	Ground poppy stalks and heads (fresh)	100 g
10.	Ground poppy heads (dried)	20 g

These figures were adopted as the basis in preparing the documentation for the plenary meeting of the Supreme Court of the USSR on this subject.

E/NL.1990/7

Resolution No. 695 of the Council of Ministers of the USSR
of 12 June 1987

On the prohibition of the planting and growing by citizens
of the opium poppy

The Council of Ministers of the USSR notes that in recent times there has been an increasing trend towards the manufacture by citizens of narcotic substances from the opium poppy. For this purpose, the persons involved are growing the poppy on their personal plots and on other plots of land in their use. There have been instances where citizens have obtained the raw material for the manufacture of narcotic drugs from areas planted with opium poppy on collective and State farms and on land belonging to other agricultural enterprises and organizations.

For the purpose of intensifying the drive against narcotics addiction and considering that the opium poppy is one of the sources from which narcotic drugs are obtained, the Council of Ministers of the USSR has resolved:

1. To prohibit the planting and growing of the opium poppy (Papaver somniferum) by citizens.

2. To order the committees of the local Councils of the People's Deputies to monitor compliance with the prohibition laid down in paragraph 1 of this resolution, and also with the decisions adopted earlier on the general prohibition of the planting of hemp on the personal plots of collective farm members and of industrial and office workers, and on other plots of land in personal use.

In the event violations are discovered, the files pertaining to the case are to be forwarded in order that the guilty parties may be called to responsibility in accordance with the legislation in force.

3. To require farm directors to take measures for the proper protection of the areas planted with narcotics-containing crops and vegetable raw material, and also for the destruction of the post-harvest stubble and processing waste of these plants and vegetable raw material.

4. To instruct the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR to step up its work on the prevention and suppression of the manufacture by citizens of narcotic substances from the opium poppy.

Opium poppy (Papaver somniferum)

An annual plant. Drooping buds, with two sepals that fall off early (when the flower opens). Violet, more rarely white, in colour, and dark at the base. Small seeds rich in oil - 50-55 per cent fatty drying oil. By incising the green buds a milky juice is obtained, which after condensing and hardening in the air, becomes opium. The active principle of opium is mainly morphine alkaloid. The milky juice of the opium poppy contains up to 26 alkaloids, which are the basis for the derivation of many medicinal preparations (morphine, narcotine, papaverine, codeine, etc). The opium poppy is not found in the wild (presumably, its wild ancestor originated in the Mediterranean area). At the present time, the plant is cultivated in a great number of races and varieties. It blooms from June to August.

Special opium poppy varieties are raised in many countries of Asia (from Iran in the West to Japan and Indonesia in the East). In the USSR, the cultivation of the opium poppy is concentrated in Kirgizia and, in part, in the Kazakh SSR.

All the other poppy varieties with dark red blossoms, such as the eastern poppy (Papaver orientalis), the corn poppy (Papaver rhoeas) and others, are grown as decorative plants. In our country, the corn poppy is widely encountered as an annual field weed.

E/NL.1990/8

Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR
of 22 June 1987 (excerpt)

On the introduction of amendments and additions
to certain legislative acts of the USSR

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has resolved:

To introduce amendments and additions to the following legislative acts of the USSR:

1. To the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 25 April 1974 "On the intensification of the drive against narcotics addiction".

[...]

5. To supplement the Decree with an article 10^3 having the following content:

Article 10^3. In localities where, pursuant to decisions of the executive committees of the regional and territorial Councils of the People's Deputies and the Councils of Ministers of the autonomous and union republics without regional sub-divisions, monitoring of the unlawful carriage of narcotic drugs and narcotics-containing plants is introduced, the specifically authorized officials of the internal affairs (militia) agencies may inspect transport vehicles, conduct personal searches of drivers and passengers and also pedestrians, examine their cargoes and personal effects, and remove such narcotic drugs, narcotics-containing plants and documents as may be discovered.

UNITED NATIONS

E/NL.1990/9
29 May 1990
ENGLISH ONLY
Original: PORTUGUESE

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

PROMULGATED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

In accordance with the relevant articles of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following legislative texts.

CAPE VERDE

Communicated by the Government of Cape Verde

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Prime Minister

REGULATION GOVERNING THE COMMISSION FOR CO-ORDINATING THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS

Article 1

(Object)

The object of the present regulation is to govern the activities of the Commission for Co-ordinating the Fight against Drugs, hereinafter called the Commission, established by the decision of the Prime Minister dated 30 May 1989.

Article 2

(Supervisory authority)

The Commission functions under the direct authority of the Prime Minister.

Article 3

(Composition)

1. The Commission shall be constituted by the following individuals representing their respective bodies, government departments and services:

The Attorney-General of the Republic, as President;

The Director-General for Pharmacy, Mrs. Maria do Luz Leito;

The Deputy Commander in Chief of the FSOP, Captain Ricardino Barros;

The Senior Technical Officer of DGELD, Ministry of Justice, M. José André Leitao da Graça;

The Technical Officer for the Customs Service, Mr. António Sérgio de Carvalho.

2. The Commission may also include representatives of other departments, services and bodies by decision of the Prime Minister, on the proposal of the President of the Commission.

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Article 4

(Mandate)

The object of the Commission shall be to co-ordinate the actions of public services and institutions with direct or indirect responsibility for the control of the consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and illicit traffic related thereto.

Article 5

(Guiding principles)

1. The Commission shall regulate its activities in accordance with the principles contained in the relevant international conventions.

2. The following shall fall within its competence:

(a) To prepare studies on basic strategy and policy-setting related to the development of a national programme for combating drugs;

(b) To promote co-operation with other official departments or private entities in a position to participate in the fight against drugs, co-ordinating the respective activities with the national programme;

(c) To promote co-operation with foreign entities in the field of technical assistance and support for Cape Verde, particularly centralizing contacts with the relevant services of the United Nations;

(d) To propose legislative measures and give opinions on matters of a juridical nature or others, related to its functions, which are submitted to it;

(e) To compile and study statistical data at national level relating to the traffic in and consumption of drugs;

(f) To seek directly from any entities or public bodies information which it requires to carry out its mandate;

(g) To propose the adoption of any other appropriate measures for the fight against drugs.

Article 6

(Procedure)

1. The Commission shall hold plenary meetings once a month with at least three of its members attending.

2. It may hold extraordinary meetings, when the President considers it appropriate.

3. The meetings to which the preceding paragraph refers shall be convened by the President on his own initiative, or at the request of any of the members of the Commission.

4. The convocations shall be communicated at least three days in advance.

Article 7

(Voting)

1. Decisions shall be taken by consensus or, failing that, by a simple majority of votes.

2. In the event of a tie, the President shall have a casting vote.

3. The preparation of the minutes shall be the responsibility of the various members in rotation.

Article 8

(Administrative support)

The Commission shall be attached to the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic, which will provide the necessary administrative support for its work.

Article 9

(Financial support)

The costs entailed in the functioning of the Commission will be borne by the Office of the Prime Minister.

CABINET OF THE PRIME MINISTER, PRAIA, 12 JANUARY 1990.

(Signed) The Prime Minister

Pedro Pires

UNITED NATIONS

E/NL.1990/10
8 June 1990
ENGLISH ONLY*

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

PROMULGATED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

In accordance with the relevant articles of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following legislative texts.

AFGHANISTAN

Communicated by the Government of Afghanistan

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

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DECREE OF 20 MAY 1990

ON THE CREATION OF A HIGH COMMISSION FOR COMBATTING THE PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING AND USE OF NARCOTICS

Article One

It is recognized as a lawful and islamic struggle to combat against actions of the production, trafficking and use of narcotics for improving the national economy and moral of the society.

Article Two

Confirmed is the Resolution,dated 24 April 1990,of the Council of Ministers on preventing the production, smuggling and use of narcotics and taking measures for treating the addicts. The concerned organs should take and implement appropriate steps.

* Note by the Secretariat: The present document is a direct reproduction of the text communicated to the Secretariat.

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Article Three

With aim of better organizing the anti-narcotics campaign headed by the General of the Army, Mohammad Rafi, a High State Commission should be formed with the given composition:

Chief Justice, Attorney General, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Interior, Minister of Justice, Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms, Minister of Education, Minister of Public Health, Minister of Information and Culture, Minister of of Islamic and Religious Trusts, Deputy Foreign Minister, Deputy Defence Minister, Deputy Minister of State Security.

Article Four

The Commission is charged with the task to:

- work out the national programme for combatting against drugs; bring the necessary harmony in the function of the relevant organs;

- attract the possibilities and co-operation of the social organisations in the Republic of Afghanistan in this connection;

- maintain and direct the aid of the International Organizations and the countries interested;

- monitor the implementation of the Resolutions passed by the Commission.

Article Five

Sub-committees and the secretariat of the Commission have to come into being for arranging its activities.

Kabul, 20 May 1990